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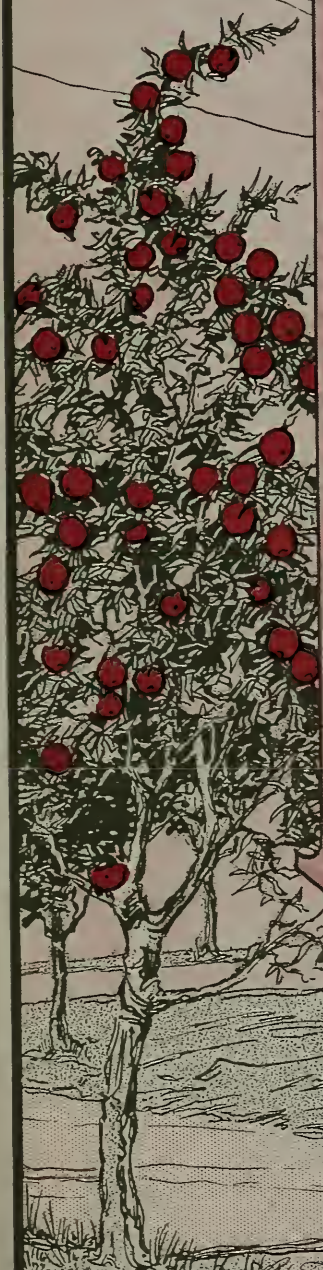
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ANNUAL CATALOG

SHELLS
TRADE-MARK
SUPERIOR
PRODUCTS.

WICHITA NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE

Wichita Kansas



A WORD TO THE WISE

In our 44 years in the Nursery Business we have never known Fruit trees to be as scarce, labor and materials so high and hard to get. That, in a nutshell, is the situation we are confronted with this season.

There is not enough Fruit Trees to supply one-fourth the demand for them and every indication at present is that there will be fewer next year and prices much higher, so if you are contemplating an orchard in the next year or two you had better order now. Please do not think that we are advising you this way to get your order now, because we really believe the situation will exist for three or four years at least, and we have heard other authorities make more discouraging statements.

Looking at the other side of the situation will say that the prices of Fruits of all kinds have been higher the past year than ever before and are bought to remain high. What would be more profitable than planting our orchard under these conditions? Nothing that we know of. so our advice is to plant this spring and order early so that you will get the stock to plant.

WICHITA NURSERIES AND SEED COMPANY

W. F. Schell, Proprietor

Wichita, Kansas

Guaranteed True to Name

This is something that you should not fail to consider, particularly since you will get nothing from us but first-class trees, guaranteed true to name.

In ordering, be sure and state whether you want stock shipped by express, freight or parcel post. Parcel post charges must be remitted to us to cover cost. If you do not do this, we will use our own judgment. Frankly, this is the best plan in many cases, for we know the best methods of transportation for boxes and packages of certain size.

We sell for cash. Orders should, of course, be placed early before our assortment is broken. The early buyer has no trouble in securing any variety we list. In the season our assortment is broken, and it is often impossible to furnish some varieties, and our customers are often disappointed. For spring planting, we advise customers to place orders in the fall and let us put them aside, then they will have no trouble in securing what they want. Many buyers follow this plan and we advise it.

Warranty: While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

Claims: All claims for errors and deficiencies must be made within five days after the receipt of stock. We desire to be notified of mistakes as early as possible, so we may rectify same without delay.

• We aim to have every sale a satisfactory one.

• Our stock is first class and will be packed in the best manner.

• Our prices are as low as we can afford for first-class stock.



Apples

Hardiness, productiveness and general commercial value, all taken into consideration, the apple stands at the head of our list of fruits. It is most widely distributed and there have been more improvements in varieties. We grow apple trees by the tens of thousands for the commercial planters and for those who are planting home orchards.

SUMMER

Carolina Red June. An extremely attractive apple of medium size, deep fleshy red; flesh crisp, breaking with a mild, sub-acid flavor; white, very tender flesh; the tree is an upright grower of moderate size and bears young and abundantly. June to July.

Cooper's Early White. One of the best for the southwest; good size, light yellow, bears young. Fine for early market, as it ripens in the season when good apples are scarce.

Early Harvest. An old, well-known, pale waxy-yellow apple, with an occasional faint blush; tender flesh, brisk sub-acid and a favorite with many. It is nearly round, somewhat flattened and the tree is healthy and strong growing, and bears good crops. July.

Red Astrachan. A Russian variety; hence extremely hardy and, while of only fairly good quality, is planted largely in the North. The tree is vigorous, and like all Russian sorts, grows upright and produces big crops. Fruit is medium to large, marbled and striped red on greenish yellow ground. Very acid. August.

Sweet June. Tree is strong, upright, very productive. Fruit small to medium, round; greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, tender. June and July.

Yellow Transparent. Probably the most popular of all Russian varieties; it is a rich, almost transparent yellow, with a faint blush on the sun-exposed side; the flesh is melting, juicy, sub-acid; good in quality; the tree is hardy and bears every year. August.

FALL

Maiden Blush. A beautiful apple, pale lemon yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh is white, tender, sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. A standard market sort, and prices are always good. August to October.

Rambo. An old well-known sort of medium size, mottled and striped with red and carmine. Not largely planted now, but is a favorite with many. September to November.

Liveland Raspberry. A Russian apple, medium to large; clear waxen white, oftentimes marbled with crimson; mild sub-acid. Season August.

WINTER APPLES

Grimes Golden. Medium to large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong. Skin yellowish white, with a mild sub-acid, agreeable good to best flavor. Tree a good grower and early annual bearer. No orchard should omit this variety. September to December.

(Continued on next page.)

WINTER APPLES—Continued

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish flat; bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good. A good grower and early bearer. November to March.

Arkansas Black. Of medium size, glorious dark red in color, and fair to good in quality. Is particular as to locality, reaching its highest perfection in the fruit valleys of the Southwest. An A-1 cooking apple. Keeps until May.

Ben Davis. Large, red striped; white flesh; tree thrifty, upright in growth and almost perfect shape. It has made more money for American orchardists than any other sort.

Delicious. This variety should be in every orchard. Fruit large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end. Sweet, pleasant flavor, only enough acid to make it pleasing. Flesh crisp, juicy, fine grained, melting. Tree a strong stiff grower, blooms late. September to February.

Gano. Of the Ben Davis type, but very superior. The fruit is even larger than Ben Davis and is a solid dark red with few stripes. The tree has all the characteristics of Ben Davis and will bear as many bushels of fruit year in and year out. One of the best shippers. January to April.

Jonathan. One of the most popular apples grown, and is found in orchards East, West, North and South. Its glorious red color and its sparkling juiciness has made it one of the best liked varieties. It is an "all-purpose" apple, and the tree is rugged, strong growing and a regular bearer.

Mammoth Black Twig (Arkansas). A large apple, over-spread with dull red, with generally a green cast along the top of the fruit. It is one of the Winesap type and is of good quality. Will keep until late spring.



Winesap Apples.



Stayman Winesap Apples.

Missouri Pippin. A bright red, medium size apple, oblong in shape and of fair quality. The tree comes into bearing extremely early and bears tremendous crops; in fact, generally requires thinning.

Ralls (Jeniton). A favorite of our grand-fathers when it was a standard of excellence. In late years, however, planting of it has decreased, as it is not profitable commercially, the fruit becoming smaller as the tree ages. In quality it is very fine, a rich, sparkling juice that is ideal for cider. We still recommend it for the home orchard. Will keep until spring.

Staymen Winesap. A dark rich red apple with indistinct stripes. Larger than the old Winesap you are familiar with. A heavy bearer. Flesh is firm, juicy and of spicy flavor. Tree stands dry weather well, thrives on poor soils where the old kind would not grow. A great keeper. You cannot buy too many of this variety.

Talman Sweet. Medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for preserving; tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. November to April.

Winesap. A large, deep red apple that is planted in every apple-growing state in the Union, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, all the Central West, grow them by the thousands, while in the apple sections of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland they are by far the most widely planted. In the Far West, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, etc., Winesap is the standard sort. Its beauty, its splendid quality and ideal tree characteristics rank it with the very best kinds. Will keep until May.

(Continued on next page.)

WINTER APPLES—Continued

Winter Banana. Large, golden-yellow fruit with beautiful shadings of bright crimson. The most beautiful apple we know. The name comes from the faint banana flavor which is at once recognized when you bite into it. The tree is hardy, bears regularly. November to March.

York Imperial. Is being planted largely in all apple-growing regions, and is becoming more and more popular. Keeps as well as Albemarle Pippin, and the quality is good. It is large in size, the surface almost covered with mixed bright red. The apple is instantly recognized because of its lop-sided shape.

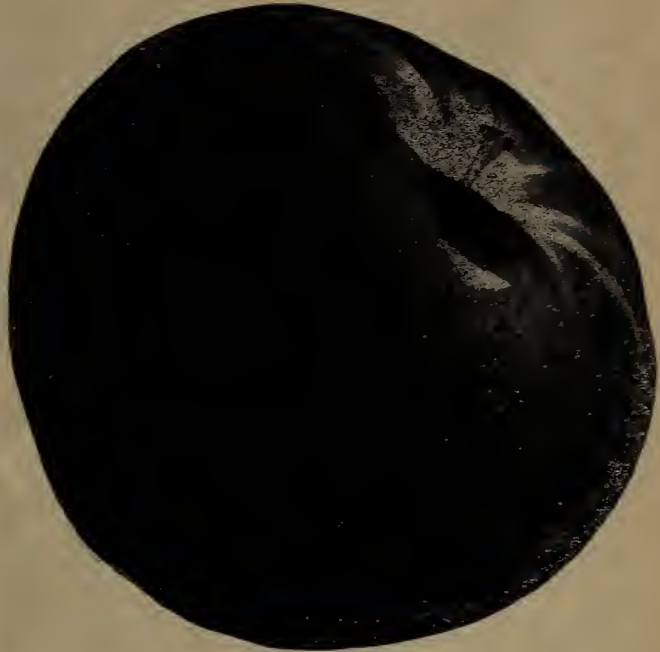
CRAB APPLES

We offer several of the best sorts of crabs. A few years ago the crab was thought good only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties that now command good prices on the markets for dessert purposes. Especially is this the case with the Whitney, which is larger and of really good quality. Florence and Hyslop are two other crabs that are great improvements. All of them are ornamental when in bloom and no tree is more beautiful when loaded with fruit. A few crab trees should be planted on all home grounds to at least supply fruit for home use.

Florence. A great, handsome crab of really dark red. Ready for use in September. Good quality. Is crimson in color, splashed with a dark red. Ready for use in September.

Hyslop. Tree a moderate grower, making a beautiful shaped and thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

Transcendent. Planting of this sort is on the decrease. Thousands of acres of them were planted in Montana and other Western regions within the past fifteen years, but blight has in-



Jonathan Apple. The Old Reliable.

jured them badly. We recommend Florence and Hyslop instead. The fruit is of good size. Its fruit is of good size. Its yellow ground is almost covered with bright red. August and September.

Whitney No. 20. An extremely large crab apple, yellow striped with lively red; good in quality. The tree is a thrifty, upright grower and comes into bearing young. Splendid for jelly. August.

Siberian. (Red Siberian Crab, Large Red, Etc.) Bright red on light yellow skin, roundish shape. Flesh acid; fine for cider, jelly and preserves. Fruit hangs on trees well into the winter, making a very ornamental tree.

Plant More Fruit Trees



A Good Profitable Orchard. You Cannot Make a Better Investment.



Kieffer Pears.

Pears

The pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes what is called a standard tree; but on quince stock it makes a dwarf. Standards are best adapted to large, permanent orchards, but dwarfs come into bearing very much sooner and may be planted much closer together. Dwarfs must be planted sufficiently deep to cover the quince stock two or three inches.

Bartlett. Probably the most widely known of all pears. A market favorite and the standard in quality. It is of large size, often beautifully blushed on the sunny side; buttery, very juicy, highly flavored. Comes into bearing young and bears good crops. Is entirely dependable. Planted in nearly all pear sections. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. Pale yellow pear, marked with pale crimson. Flesh is fine grained, juicy, buttery, sweet and good. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower, and bears good crops. Fruit should be picked before it is fully ripe. August and early September.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou.) Fast becoming one of the most popular pears. The Western pear orchards brought Anjou into prominence years ago and planting has spread to all sections. Its good qualities and good tree characteristics have made a favorite both in the commercial and home orchard. Fruit is large, dull yellowish green; flesh is juicy, melting, with brisk perfumed flavor. October.

Duchess. Extremely large, pale greenish-yellow, oblong pear, that is popular both because of the strong growing tree and the handsome, well-formed fruit. Planted largely in all sections. October.

Flemish Beauty. A large and beautiful pear; juicy, melting, large and fine. Tree is a good

bearer, and its hardiness makes it a favorite far north. However, it succeeds everywhere and is popular in the Southwest. We recommend it. September and October.

Garber. A very large pear, yellow as an orange, white flesh, that is juicy and pleasant. Planted largely throughout the United States as a pollinizer for Keiffer. September.

Howell. A large, nearly round pear, light yellow, handsome red cheek. Flesh is white, melting, buttery, moderately rich and aromatic. Quality good. Tree comes into bearing young and can be depended upon for good crops. September and October.

Kieffer. Large, golden yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy and melting. One of the best for canning and preserving; the most profitable to grow. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous. Does not succeed on quince and, therefore, no dwarfs should be planted. Kieffer receives more praise and condemnation than any other. It seems to be losing favor in some regions on account of its low quality. It is liable to overbear, therefore special pains should be taken to thin the fruit.

Seckel. Best in quality of all pears. A favorite with all pear lovers. It is a small pear and for this reason is not largely grown for market. All home grounds, however, should contain one or more Seckel. September and October.



Elberta Peaches

Peach

Our list of peach varieties has been carefully selected from among the best known and most profitable sorts. We keep abreast of the times and offer our customers the best of everything in fruit trees and flowers. Peach trees should be planted from 16 to 20 feet apart every way, no closer, and cultivation is just as important as in the apple orchard. Most of the successful peach orchards in the country have trees 20 feet apart which requires 108 trees to the acre.

Carman. Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardiest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety.

Crawford Early. A large, oblong, red-cheeked, yellow peach, ripening the last of July. A juicy, excellent freestone variety that is planted largely for dessert and market. The tree is wonderfully productive and fairly hardy. A good kind for all peach sections.

Crawford Late. A yellow-fleshed peach of splendid size, with handsome dull red cheeks; quality excellent. Ripens in mid-September and always brings good prices. The tree is dependable and is reasonably hardy. It is an old favorite and is considered one of the very best of all late peaches.

Hale. (J. H. Hale, or Million-Dollar Peach.) Large size, round, smooth and without fuzz. Yellow flesh; well colored, with deep red skin; high quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks before Elberta; middle to last of July.

Bokara. An extremely hardy peach that has stood 28 degrees below zero and produced good crops. The fruit is large, yellow with handsome red cheeks, of good quality and a perfect freestone. The skin is tough, the meat is solid, making it a splendid shipper.

Champion. The national favorite white peach. One that has made good money for peach growers every year. Its extreme hardiness insures a crop where others are a failure. It is large in size and splendid in beauty—the tempting pink-red cheek on creamy white ground makes a real peach picture.

Crosby. A medium-sized, round, yellow-fleshed peach, blushing red, a perfect freestone with small pit, that is juicy and sweet. It ripens ahead of Crawford Late and is largely planted in some sections for commercial purposes. It is a good peach and can be planted with confidence.

Elberta. Has made more money for the peach growers of America than any other peach, and is the standard market sort in peach regions every year. It is of great size, dull red cheeked on yellow ground, a good shipper and a good keeper.

Heath Cling. Large, white peach, slightly tinged red, that is a standard of quality among cling peaches, the flesh being red and tender, and as luscious as a peach can be. It is a favorite with the housewives of the nation and we recommend its planting, especially for home use. No family orchard is complete without several Heath trees. It ripens about September 15th.

Continued on Next Page



Mayflower Peaches.

Peaches—Continued

Fitzgerald. An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young, is productive and one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Mayflower. The early peach par excellence. A most gloriously beautiful and the best in quality of all extremely early sorts. The entire peach is covered with a glowing red and is to our eye the most beautiful peach grown. The quality is excellent and, while it is not a perfect freestone, it clings but slightly to the pit.

Salway. Large size; dull yellow, mottled red; flesh yellow, firm, of good quality and fine flavor. The best late peach, ripening early in September. Freestone.

Stump the World. A large, round, white-fleshed peach, with a handsome red cheek. It is juicy,

sprightly and good, a perfect freestone that ripens about August 15th. It originated in New York and in many parts of the East and is planted for market purposes.

Triumph. Earliest of all yellow-fleshed peaches. A semi-cling of only fair quality and, being soft, is not desirable where necessary to ship long distances. It ripens with Alexander, blooms late and is a sure bearer. It is a well-known early sort that is being planted sparingly these days. However, we recommend it for the home orchard. For commercial purposes Mayflower is for superior.

Wonderful. Originated in New Jersey. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm; bright red at the pit, which is small and parts freely from the flesh. Good keeper. October.

Plums

The plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good, rich soil. Plant in rows north and south, with trees 10 to 15 feet apart, in rows far enough from each other to give good air circulation. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are standbys. These may be relied upon to furnish yearly crops of this most highly profitable and exceedingly delicious fruit.

NATIVE PLUMS

Forest Garden. Strong grower, early and profuse bearer, perfection in fruit, except it is a poor keeper and shipper.

DeSoto. Bright yellow fruit, best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to over-bear. Fruit should be thinned.

Wyant. Under good cultivation one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot."

Terry. This was originated by Tarry of Crescent, who has originated more good American plums than any man in America, and is considered his best. He named it "Free Silver," but sold it to a man who didn't train in the school, who very properly changed the name to its originator, "Terry."

Opata. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of pure white flowers of most exquisite fragrance. Blooming just a little later than the ordinary or American plum, and in this way escaping frost dangers. Tree is vigorous in growth, heading very low and of quite spreading habit, and we recommend that you allow it to grow rather in this form than in the regular high trunked, trimmed, tree form. It forms fruit buds freely at one year old and bears without exception the next year. Color of flashy green, flavor very pleasant, combining the spicy acid of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. Ripens about July 1st, and will hang on the trees in good condition for about two weeks.

Hanska. The Hanska was produced by crossing a wild Northwestern plum with the very large, firm-fleshed, fragrant apricot plum of China *Prunus Simoni*—which is so very pop-



Bradshaw Plums.

Continued on Next Page.

Cheap Trees are the Most Expensive When Results are Considered. Plant the *Very Best*.



Lombard Plums.

NATIVE PLUMS—Continued

ular in all of the orchards of California. This variety has all of the good qualities a plum should have. The Hanska is a very large plum, a great many specimens measuring better than 1½ inches in diameter. Is of the best quality for eating from the tree, for canning, preserving, or making jelly. None of the California or native American plums compare with it in any way. In color it is a bright red with heavy blue bloom. In shape it resembles its male parent, the Apricot plum. To see this tree in the nursery, its tropical foliage, its limbs laden with the luscious reddish-blue fruit, to get on the lee side of it and catch its fragrance, is a pleasure that can only be exceeded by the actual eating of the fruit. As a shipper no other plum compares with it.

Sapa. Fruit hangs on the tree for more than three weeks. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green and the flesh of the royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually changes until it is as black as the darkest midnight. The skin of this variety is especially tender and practically disappears with ordinary canning. This plum makes excellent preserves and jelly and of the finest quality for eating fresh from the tree.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

Bradshaw. Purplish-red plum with tender flesh, and pleasant qualities, perhaps the most widely planted of all European plums, with the exception of Lombard, although in the past few years the planting of it has been on the decrease, as Japanese sorts are becoming more and more popular. Middle of August.

German Prune. The most widely planted of all prunes. Large, long, oval; purple with thick blue bloom. Trees bear enormous crops wherever prunes will grow. September.

Lombard. Probably most widely known of all plums. Succeeds in nearly all soils and under nearly all conditions. Fruit is of medium size, longish oval, slightly flattened at the ends. Dark purplish red over-spread with thick bloom. Flesh is firm and sweet. August.

Shropshire Damson. The best of all the Damsons. Flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly, and of fine quality. Tree is very productive and the variety is grown largely for market and for home use. Should be in every home orchard and in every fruit garden. September.

Gold. One of the best and handsomest of all yellow plums, though of only fair quality. The tree is very satisfactory and can be depended upon for good crops. Grow them for nearby markets. August.

Apricots

If your apricots are attacked by curculio, apply the same treatment as given for domestic plums. Budded on our native plum seedling stocks, they are especially hardy and desirable.

Superb. Seedling from Kansas. The best flavored, most productive hardy apricot yet produced. Quality is excellent. Medium size; light salmon color.

Royal. Extremely hardy sort, that originated in New York. It is of large size, bright yellow, with red cheek and is juicy and good. Ripens middle of July to the first of August. Well known sort.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest apricots. Orange yellow with red cheek, sweet, rich flesh, plenty of juice. In all apricot regions Moorpark is planted by the thousands. Probably the most popular known sort.

Quinces

One of the most profitable and attractive market fruits. In places where the right conditions of soil and climate are met, it succeeds well. It wants mellow, well-enriched soil and plenty of moisture.

Champion. Fruit large, fair and handsome. Tree bears abundantly while young. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate. The most valuable of all.

Orange. Large, roundish, yellow, cooks tender and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and flavoring. Productive. September.

Don't Forget—Order Early



Early Richmond Cherries.

Cherries

Cherry trees are now generally propagated by budding on Mahaleb stocks, since they do not sprout from the roots. They should be planted deep enough to place the point of union from four to six inches below the surface.

Let Early Richmond and Montmorency make up a large part of your cherry orchard if you want to be entirely happy. Other varieties are gradually dying out, so that in time Early Richmond and Montmorency with some English Morello for late market, will constitute the varieties in the orchard.

These two sorts successfully resist the ailments caused by floods of rain. Professor Webster of Ohio reported that these two have so far been able to resist the attacks of the San Jose scale.

HEART AND BIGAIREAU VARIETIES (SWEET)

Black Tartarian. Large, bright, glossy black cherry that is one of the most popular sweet sorts. Flesh is juicy, rich and fine. Tree grows rapidly and bears young and large crops. First in July.

Governor Wood. Large, bright yellow cherry, blushed with bright red; juicy, rich flesh, very sweet. Tree is thoroughly dependable wherever sweet cherries will grow. Last of June.

MORELLO CHERRIES (Sour)

Dyehouse. This and Early Richmond are the two best early sour cherries. Dyehouse has a smaller seed than Early Richmond and ripens about a week earlier and is a little better in quality. Tree is strong grower and bears tremendous crops. May and June.

English Morello. The tree is a young and hardy bearer. Ripens after Montmorency and is being planted by commercial cherry growers in order to lengthen the selling season. It is a dark red, juicy and pleasantly sub-acid when fully ripe. July.

Large Montmorency. This is the best strain of the Montmorency which is recognized by everyone as the best of all the sour cherries and is more largely planted than any of the others. Fruit is large and bright red, resembles Early Richmond, but larger and more solid, hence is a better shipper. The tree is thoroughly hardy and produces tremendous crops. Ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond and is fast be-

coming the sour cherry of commerce. There is not a fault in either tree or fruit that we have ever been able to find.

Wragg. Of the English Morello type and very similar, yet many orchardists consider it superior. It is being planted largely, especially in Colorado, where great orchards of them are being grown. Originated in Iowa and is also being widely planted throughout the North. Fruit is medium to large in size, dark red when fully ripe, long stem and is a good shipper. No late cherry is more valuable.

Early Richmond. Without doubt the most widely planted early cherry; tree is strong and thrifty and grows very large. Fruit is medium size, dark red and is popular with housewives everywhere. Its springy acidity makes it ideal for cooking. Last of May and first of June.

Compass Cherry Plum. Originated in Minnesota. Is a cross between the Morello cherry and Miner plum. Remarkably hardy and is planted extensively in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where encouraging reports have been made as to hardiness and fruitfulness. Its early bearing is wonderful.



Montmorency Cherries.



Concord Grapes.

Grapes

Grape vines occupy but little room, and nothing that can be grown will bring greater returns or more pleasure. Every home should plant a dozen or more grape vines. That is all that is necessary to give fruit for the family. Select your varieties carefully; plant black, red and white sorts; also early and late varieties. All sorts we describe are good ones, and can be planted with confidence. They can be trained up the side of any building or a garden fence, but the best and most profitable way is on a wire trellis which can be built in a very short time, and at a small outlay.

Agawam. Probably the most largely grown of all Rogers Hybrids. Fruit ripens soon after Concord; keeps well. Bunches are large and berries are dark, dull purplish red, somewhat resembling Catawba. Vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. We recommend it.

Brighton. Large shouldered bunch; berries medium to large, dark red, tender, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic, very good in quality. Ripens early and is a standard red market grape.

Campbell's Early. Early black grape of the Concord type, that ripens slightly earlier and is larger than Moore's Early. The bunches are large, usually shouldered, compact and one of the handsomest black grapes. Vine seems to have all the vigor of its parent, Concord, and it bears tremendous crops; it is extremely hardy and is fast becoming one of the great commercial black grapes of all sections.

Concord. Great commercial king of all black grapes, grown by the thousands of acres, and always a money-maker. Ephrium Bull, who gave Concord to the world, also brought wealth and happiness to millions. Since its introduction there has come from it a family of hardy grapes that has made grape growing what it is today. Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Worden, Moore's Diamond, Hicks, King and numbers of others, are seedlings of this great old variety.

Delaware. Red grape of highest quality; delicate flavor and pleasing aroma. Bunches are small, compact and sometimes shouldered. Berries are small, with thin, firm skin; flesh juicy, sweet and the standard of excellence among red grapes.

McPike. This grand new variety was originated in south Illinois. The McPike is a seedling

of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy, as easily grown as Concord or Worden.

Moore's Diamond. Hardest and best of all white grapes. It is a seedling of Concord and has all of its parent's good vine characteristics. Clusters rather broad and blunt, often shouldered and compact. Flesh pale green, juicy and tender, slightly aromatic, sweet next to skin and is extra good in quality. Ripens just ahead of Moore's Early.

Niagara. Probably a better known white grape than Diamond, but, everything considered, we do not believe it to be as valuable. This variety also has Concord blood in it. Was grown from a seed of Concord, fertilized by Cassady. Was introduced about 1882 and has been popular ever since its introduction. Both bunches and berries are large greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin is thin, but tough. Quality good.

Worden. Another seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles, both in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. In the past few years the planting of the Worden has trebled, and it is fast taking its place as a standard market grape along with Concord and Moore's Early. It possesses most of the good qualities of Concord, and is better in some ways.

Moore's Early. Ripens a week earlier than Concord. The most popular and widely grown of all black grapes with the exception of Concord. Vine is a good grower and yields heavily. Bunch is large, shouldered, compact. Berry large. This great black grape has made a great record in the black seedlings of Concord fall, and surpasses all of these in quality.

Small Fruits

Too few gardens and home grounds contain small fruit plants sufficient to grow fruit for the family. Raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, etc., should be grown in abundance, for they cost but little and invariably bring good returns. Should your small fruit patch produce more than you need, you can always sell your over-supply at good prices.



Kansas Black Raspberries.

Raspberry

The great improvement in the hardy varieties makes the cultivation of this fine fruit comparatively easy; any good soil will do, but a light, loamy one is preferable. Plant in rows of five or six feet apart leaving four feet between the plants; remove the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill; pinch the young canes when three or four feet high, and continue pinching in the laterals when a few inches long. Treated in this way they will need no stakes, but will be stout enough to support themselves.

RED RASPBERRY

Cardinal. A handsome reddish-purple berry that is a hybrid of the red and black. Is strong growing, hardy, berries are firm and of excellent quality. This variety is a good one and should be on every plantation.

Cuthbert. One of the best known of the red raspberries. It is of a high quality and a good shipper. Vine is strong, hardy and extremely productive and is largely planted commercially. We recommend it.

Loudon. Excellent dark red berry, very large, excellent quality. Plant wonderfully hardy and productive. Stands shipping better than most red sorts. A good sort to plant with Cuthbert. Remains on the bushes longest without injury.

St. Regis. Plants of St. Regis, planted in early April, gave ripe berries on the 20th of June of the same year. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely without intermission until the middle of October. The berries were large

and beautiful, firm and full flavored, to the very last. St. Regis is the only raspberry thus far known, that will yield a crop of fruit the season planted.

BLACK RASPBERRY

Cumberland. (The Business Black-Cap.) The largest of all the black raspberries and the vine will bear more gallons of fruit than any fruit we know. This great berry has every good point and stands in a class by itself among black raspberries. Hardy and thoroughly dependable and should be planted wherever black raspberry is wanted.

Gregg. Extra large, late blue-black berry and, while the vine is dependable and fruit is good, we do not consider it the equal of Cumberland. Berries are firm and ship well. They ripen late and this, with its good qualities, insures its continued planting.

Kansas. A sort named for its native state, originating in Lawrence. Vine is hardy, a vigorous grower and a good seller. It is recommended by many growers and nurserymen but, everything considered, Cumberland is its superior. More raspberries should be planted. The markets are ready for them at good prices, and it is surprising what returns can be secured from one acre planted to the right sorts and properly cared for.

Plant More Small Fruits



Mercereaux Blackberry.

Blackberries

Any moderate rich soil will answer for their cultivation, but to avoid a too strong growth and straggling habit the ends of the shoots must be occasionally pinched during the growing season, thereby encouraging the plants to form dwarf bushes, making it easier to work among them, at the same time causing the plants to produce a larger crop of finer berries. An annual dressing with manure will produce an excellent effect on the succeeding crop of fruit.

Mersereau. Fast becoming one of the most popular of all blackberries. Vine is exceedingly hardy and of great productiveness, while the berries are of immense size, jet black and rich, while its luscious quality makes it a favorite in the home as well as a king on the market. It keeps well and can be shipped long distances. We recommend it as the best grown.

Snyder. An old favorite, ripening in mid-season; berries are medium size, sweet and fine flavor. Extremely hardy, hence is popular in the North. You can always depend upon Snyder for good crops and for good profits.

Early Harvest. Probably the best known of all blackberries. Ripens extremely early, but in a cold climate requires winter protection. No sort will bear more gallons of fruit, year in and year out, than Early Harvest. Of medium size and of good quality. The standard early blackberry.

Dewberry

Lucertia. The best known and most popular of all varieties of dewberry. Fruit is very large, handsome and luscious. Is hardy and a strong grower, and enormously productive. Dewberries always bring good prices and there are not half enough produced to supply the demand. We urge the planting of more dewberries. Plant Lucretia by the thousands for big profits. Vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter and staked up early in the spring.

Dwarf Juneberry. Fruit borne in clusters. Reddish purple, changing to bluish black. Excellent for canning. The fruit is eagerly devoured by birds, which leave the finest fruit untouched where this is plentiful.

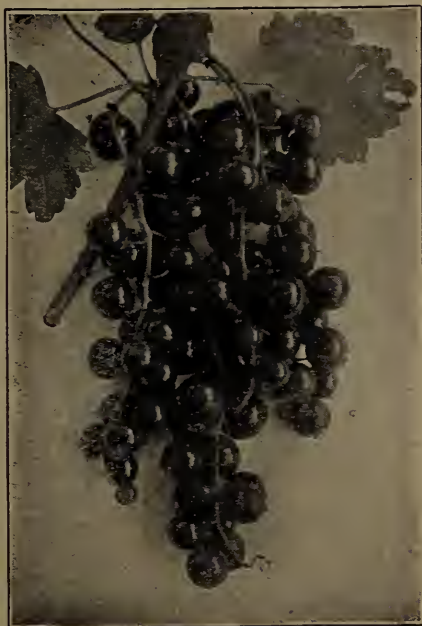
Currants

Plant your currant bushes about 4 feet apart in the garden. In planting, select the shadiest spot you can find, and the deeper the shade, the better success you will have with currants. However, it flourishes in almost any kind of soil, and under almost any conditions, but, of course, rich deep soil is best, and they require annual pruning and cultivation. When plants are grown as bushes the older and feebler suckers should be cut out. When grown in the form of a tree with a single stem, bearing wood should be thinned and stems and roots kept free of suckers.

Fay's Prolific. Berry fully equal to Cherry in size, while the flavor is superior. Probably the most popular red currant. Bunch is long and full, with a long stem which facilitates gathering. Berries are dark red, mildly flavored, and ripen in mid-season. Largely grown for market.

Perfection. In color, it is a beautiful bright red, and of size larger than the Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive currants we have ever known, and in quality it is superior to anything in the market, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent for the table. The finest of the white sorts; very productive. The markets are always ready for currants, and prices are always good. None of us has ever known of an over-supply of currants.



Perfection Currants.



Downing Gooseberries.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry delights in deep, exceedingly rich soil, as recommended for currants, and thorough mulching. Gooseberries have never received the attention they deserve. The markets are scarcely ever fully supplied. Each year the demand is greater and no one will make a mistake in planting quite liberally of this most healthful, invigorating fruit.

Downing. Fruit is of immense size, pale green and of good quality. Bush is upright growing, vigorous and productive. Planting of Downing is on the increase.

Houghton. The old favorite, well known and liked. Berries pale red, sweet, juicy and good,

and rather small, yet the bush bears tremendous crops and is one of the healthiest and most dependable of them all. Houghton has been a favorite with gooseberry growers for years, and more of them are found on the markets than of any other sort.

Pearl. A cross between Houghton and one of the largest English varieties. It is very hardy and almost free from mildew. Resembles Downing very closely, but in many sections it is proving superior to its parent, being more productive and will probably supersede this old standard sort.

Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to any ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. For field culture set in rows three and one-half feet apart, fifteen to eighteen inches in rows; for garden, fifteen to eighteen inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before the growth starts in the spring. When the berries are set, discontinue cultivation and mulch lightly, which will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition during the fruiting season. The blossoms of all varieties marked "S" are bi-sexual or perfect; those marked "P" are destitute or imperfect. Imperfect varieties should have a row of perfect flowered sorts planted every third or fourth row to pollenize their blossoms. When imperfect blossoms are properly fertilized they are most productive.

Crescent. (P). A very productive berry, bearing profusely, even under neglect. The berries are of medium size, rather tart. One of the very best for preserving. Fruit colors on all sides at once; a great cropper; early.

Klondike. (S). This variety is noted for its large yields of beautiful berries, uniform in shape, rich blood-red in color, and having a flavor that is neither sweet nor sour, but mildly delicious; the berry is full of juice. It is an excellent shipper and a universal favorite of the commercial sorts.

Aroma. (P). One of the best late sorts. Fruit is large, handsome, firm, of fine quality and invariably smooth and free from defects. One of the very best berries for home use, for market and for shipping.

Senator Dunlap. (S). This berry is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper and able to hold its own under any "rough and tumble" methods of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. It is a very heavy bearer, of good size, even fruit, of a very beautiful, dark red color. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

Continued on Next Page.



The above Strawberry Plant is a reproduction of one of our Strawberry plants, showing the vigorous root growth.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

Warfield. (P). Perhaps the most universal favorite of all. It has good color, hardiness, productiveness and quality combined. The berries are uniform in size, very dark, waxy red, firm and beautiful; the plant is a clean, healthy, vigorous grower, sending out numerous runners, and making a thick, matted row. Can be grown on bottom land, hillside or hilltop, on rich soil or poor soil. Plant a part of your patch to Warfield.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Instructions as to planting and treatment after planting.—Set same as other strawberries. Remove fruit trees as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results but more particularly fall bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

Progressive. (S). Said to be the best of the fall bearing varieties; immense plant maker. Fruit medium size, high colored, red to the core; if picked before too ripe will ship well.

Superb. (Perfect Flower). One of the very best. Plants are strong and stand the winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about August 15th to November, according to season. The fruit of Superb is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all over at once.

Americus. This was the first introduction but has been greatly improved from time to time. We think a great deal of the Americus and it may be regarded as one of the stand-bys and well worth a trial. No plants better than our Everbearing.



Rhubarb Growing in the Nursery.

Rhubarb

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning. Use well-grown roots not divided old clumps.

Linnaeus. (Genuine). Here is another plant that is a great feeder, like asparagus, and a deep rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. This variety is tender, juicy, and not so sour as other kinds, making it the best for pies and table sauce. It is also valuable for canning purposes. Comes in very early in the spring and sells well in all markets. Mulch heavily with stable manure each fall and fork under in the spring. Plant in rows four feet apart by three feet in the row.

Mammoth. Vigorous and productive; stalks numerous; the large ones being fifteen inches long and fully one inch and a half wide; an excellent spring food possessing medicinal properties. It is the first article of the season from the garden and no planter should be without it.

Linnaeus Without doubt the best variety in cultivation. Stalk long and heavy, without being stringy or tough.

Mammoth. A great market sort, being largely planted because of its giant growth.

Asparagus

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a small family and will last for years. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

Conover's Colossal. The best for general planting, remarkably tender and high flavored. Superior in size and quality.

Palmetto. A very early variety of excellent quality. Even and regular in size, and is now being generally planted.



Field of Superb Everbearing Strawberries.

Roses

The Rose is surely the Queen of Flowers, Don't overlook planting Roses in your home grounds

HYBRIDS PERENNIALS AND TEAS

Coquette des Alps. One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full finely formed flower; pure white sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

Generl Jacqueminot. Probably more universally planted than any other Rose. Its large, flashing scarlet flower has been a favorite in garden and on the lawn for years and it is still one of the most popular. It is hardy, strong growing and produces profusely of perfect blossoms.

John Hopper. Large, perfectly double, clear, rosy pink flowers; hardy, abundant bloomer and one of the first to open.

Madam Charles Wood. Flowers large; dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer; very fine.

Mrs. John Lang. A rose of beautiful form; soft pink and with splendid fragrance. It is remarkably free flowering and vigorous and hardy.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A beautiful rose, with elegant, large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers.

Killarney. Bright carmine-pink, marbled in creamy white, with petals large and durable, the buds extremely long.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. A new pink rose from Holland. Flowers are round and full, bright pink faced carmine. A splendid bedder. One of the finest roses.



Killarney Roses.

Gruss an Teplitz. Intense depth and richness of color; velvety crimson-red; very fine.

Soleil d'Or. Beautiful reddish gold color, very fragrant. A grand rose, something different from any other rose.

Paul Neyron. The most gorgeous, glorious, hardy rose. In size it is immense, often measuring five inches in diameter, its stems two to three feet long. It has been appropriately called "The Hardy American Beauty." It is by far the largest rose in cultivation and its wonderful beauty must be seen to be appreciated. It is a bright, clear pink, well formed and the bush is hardy, of strong growth and will bear anywhere and under most any conditions.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

Frau Karl Druschki. The regal "White American Beauty." The distinctive form and expression of its bud, half opened state and maturity are a three-fold revelation of exquisite charm and beauty.

Madam Plantier. Flowers pure white, of medium size; full; somewhat rosy in the bud form, produced in greatest abundance quite early in the season. The leaves are small; the bush hardy and spreading. Fine for masses, hedges, borders, cemeteries, etc.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty. A new and wonderfully beautiful rose. The American Beauty in all its glory and fragrance, but hardy as an oak, a prolific bloomer and a strong grower,



Mrs. John Lang Roses.

Continued on Next Page.

ROSES—Continued

thriving and blooming in almost any situation. The roses grow on single stems, measure three to four inches in diameter, and have the same exquisite fragrance as the old American Beauty, thus making the climbing beauty a high-class rose.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright, rosy red, becoming a little lighter as the flower opens. Of good size and borne in Clusters. A strong and vigorous hardy climbing rose that has long been a favorite.

Crimson Rambler. During July and August it is in its glory, and is a solid mass of flashing crimson and is the most universally admired of all the climbing roses throughout the land. You will find them covering porches, trellises and making unsightly objects a bower of beauty. It is rugged and hardy and will grow anywhere, despite neglect, producing its great wealth of showy flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. This is a splendid new, shell-pink climbing rose. This new rose is of the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty and forty and sometimes even fifty to sixty.

Pink Rambler. A lovely climbing rose. Flowers light, delicate pink or blush and about as large as a 25-cent piece. Blooms middle of June in immense clusters.

Yellow Rambler. Bud beautiful bright yellow, opening straw color, fading to a beautiful creamy white. Blooms middle of June. Not so desirable as the crimson.

White Rambler. Pure snowy white, flowers are double. Blooms middle of June. Not very satisfactory.



Climbing Roses on Arbor.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES

Baby Rambler. This great novelty originated at Orleans, France, and is a hybrid produced by the crossing of Crimson Rambler and Gloire des Polyanthus. It preserves the prolific flowering quality of the latter, but has the color of the Crimson Rambler (clear, brilliant, ruby rose).

Landscape Department

We are giving much attention to this department of our business which is in charge of a competent Landscape Architect. We are prepared to handle contracts both large and small. None are too large, none too small to receive our very best attention.



Well Arranged Plantings

Let us help you to make your home grounds beautiful and your property more valuable.

Your correspondence is solicited.

Service Satisfaction



Flowering Shrubs

Varigated or Colored Foliage. Barberry, Golden Elder, Syringa Variegated, Weigela.

Shrubs that Flower in May. Flowering Almonds, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Snowballs, Spireas, Wisteria.

In June. Clematis Deutzia, Elder, Honeysuckle, Peonies, Lilacs, Snowball, Spireas, Syringa, Weigela, Wisteria.

In July. Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle.

In August and September. Begonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea.

Althea or Rose of Sharon. Valuable because they bloom so profusely in late summer, when other flowers are scarce. They form beautiful groups or hedges, their variety of colors making it possible to use quantities of them, even in small grounds.

Almond, Flowering. Pink and white varieties that flower freely in May, before the leaves appear, almost covering the slender branches with their fragrant handsome miniature roses. Perfectly hardy.

Honeysuckle. (Coral or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A beautiful honeysuckle, with long scarlet trumpet shaped flowers and broad, bluish-green leaves, borne in pairs, united at their base.

Calycanthus. (Carolina Allspice.) Was popular in our grandmother's garden and is still popular and planted largely. Its fragrance is especially pleasing and its double purple flowers are very handsome.

Deutzia. Very desirable shrub, of strong, hardy growth, bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of double, pure white flowers.

Golden Elder. The leaves are bright and constant golden color; the flowers cluster pure white. Valuable for contrasts and for massing.

Honeysuckle, Upright. White and pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. Blossoms in June.



The Beauty of This Place Lies Largely in The Planting.

Continued on Next Page.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Flowering Shrubs—Continued

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. The absolutely hardy hydrangea that will grow in any soil under most any conditions. Blooms profusely from July to September, bearing hundreds of immense panicles of white blooms. One of the most striking and beautiful shrubs of its season. Often known or called "Hills of Snow." Its great banks of snow-white flowers suggests the name. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation. No lawn is complete without it.

Tree Lilacs. We offer a splendid lot of Tree-Shaped Lilacs; that is, plants grown on a single stem, about three feet high, with shapely, bushy crowns. These will be found very desirable as specimens in the border or on the lawn. The improvement in the Lilac in the last ten years is marvelous and all lovers of this flower will be delighted with these novelties. In size, form and color, they far surpass the old favorites and we confidently recommend them to our patrons. Nothing that has been introduced is likely to prove so popular as these Tree Lilacs.

Lilac. (Common White). The White Lilac is of the old-time garden but is still largely grown and popular.

Lilac. (Persian Purple). Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the common lilac. Flowers purple in large, loose panicles.

Snowball. A well-known bush that attains large size the latter part of May. Almost completely covered with great white blossoms that make the bush appear a solid snowbank. This is a shrub of the old-time garden, that has retained its popularity. No handsomer lawn ornament.

Spirea, Aurea. Golden leaved spirea that makes a splendid showing with its splendid white blossoms. Largely used for landscape work, where a contrast in color is required.

Spirea Billiardi. Blossoms are beautiful rose-colored spikes. During July and August.

Spirea Van Houttei. Considered the finest shrub grown, can be planted in clumps, single specimens or for hedges. Its graceful drooping sprays of blossoms have given it the appropriate name of "Bridal Wreath," and it is thus known. It is perfectly hardy and requires little care. Even when it is not in blossom its dark green foliage is handsome, making it an ideal, ever-popular shrub.

Syringa. A well-known old shrub of vigorous habit, producing white orange-like flowers in great profusion. Blooms the last of May and first of June. Largely planted.

Weigela, Rosea. Hardy with profuse, rosy, trumpet-shaped flowers in May. The most superb of the season.



Hydrangea.

Climbing Vines

Ampelopsis. (Veitchii or Boston Ivy.) Not as hardy as American Ivy. Leaves a little smaller than the American Ivy, over-lapping each other and forming a dense sheet of green, clinging tightly to the walls, and with a little winter protection the first winter, until it is established, it is an ideal climber.

Bigonia, Radicans. (Scarlet Trumpet Flower). Produces large clusters of trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. Splendid climber, vigorous, hardy, easy to grow and widely distributed.

Clematis. The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty in their foliage and flowers and are adapted to various uses.

C. Jackmani. A very profuse blooming variety of flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots. The very best for general planting.



Note the Vine-Covered Porch and Foundation. It Has Softened The Landscape Effect.



The Wisteria is in Bloom on This Porch.

C. Henryii. Fine bloomer; flowers large, of beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from 6 to 8 sepals. June to October.

C. Madame Edourd Ande. Flowers large, of beautiful bright velvety red, very free-flowering and continuous bloomer.

C. Paniculata. A great novelty. One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in greatest profusion in late summer.

Honeysuckle. (Hall's Japan.) A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

Wisteria. A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever produced.

Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall

Crocus. In various colors, single and double. **Hyacinths.** Among the bulbs used for winter flowers Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

Jonquils. Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, have a very agreeable fragrance; are adapted to either pots or outdoor culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

Lilies. The lilies are entirely hardy, with few exceptions. Quite fragrant and most of the varieties are very beautiful.

Lilium Auratum; Gold banded lily of Japan.

L. Candidum. Common white.

L. Harrisii. (Bermuda Easter Lily.) Pure white trumpet shaped flowers, very fragrant. The finest lily grown.

L. Lancifolium Roseum. (Rose spotted).

L. Lancifolium Rubrum. (Red spotted).

L. Tighinum. (Double Tiger Lily.) Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

Tulips. Owing to the late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Dahlias. Well-known autumn flowering plants, growing from 2 to 5 feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful form, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon.

Gladiolus. Of all our summer flowering bulbs gladiolus stands at the head of the most varied and beautiful class. The flowers are produced in spikes two feet in height and upward. The brilliant scarlet and crimson of some form a striking contrast with the delicate shades and pencillings of the lighter colored varieties. By planting at intervals from May 1st to middle of June a succession of flowers can be had from July to October.

Golden Glow. We call attention to this notable novelty and offer it as the finest herbaceous border plant introduced for many years. It is of easy growth and is giving complete satisfaction. But few plants can vie with it in attractiveness. There is no floral novelty before the public to be compared to it for effectiveness and worth.

Paeonies. Herbaceous Paeonies are among the showiest and most useful of the hardy plants, and are fast becoming popular with the public. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most Northern states, growing



Dahlia

well in almost any location or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the colors brighter, if planted in a deep, rich loam, well manured. The flowers are in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance.

Hedge Plants



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

Barberry B. Thunbergii. Low, graceful shrub; dense habit; small bright green leaves; brilliant red berries produced in winter; 2 to 3 feet; adapted to most soils and situations. Makes splendid low hedge. Does not require pruning.

Privet. (Amoor River.) Makes a magnificent hedge. It has luxuriant, glossy leaves, is of rapid growth and can be sheared to any desirable shape without the least damage. It is the hardiest of the Privets and attractive all the year round in leaf, berry or flower. Most successfully used in landscape work, for single specimens and for grouping.

Privet. (California).

Found everywhere, and where it does not winter kill is the most satisfactory of them all. It is large leaved, glossy and almost evergreen, holding its leaves here until after the holidays and sometimes throughout the entire winter. We do not recommend California

Privet as absolutely hardy north of the 41st parallel of latitude.

Osage Orange. Makes a splendid defensive hedge, being quick growing, a strong, sturdy, small tree with thorns that insures safety to the field it protects. It should, however, be trimmed regularly and not allowed to grow too large. In many prairie sections miles and miles of Osage Orange are in use. It is of vigorous habit and makes a rapid and dense growth.



Not an Expensive Planting, But Effective.

Orna- mental Trees.



Effects to be Obtained In New Residence Sections By Street Plantings of Deciduous Shade Trees.

A List of Trees Recommended for Various Purposes

For Streets, Roads and Wide Avenues: American Elm, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar.

For Driveways Through Lawns and in Parks: Norway Maple, Tulip Tree, Catalpa, American Linden.

Single Specimens of Large Growth to be Branched from the Ground: Birches, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; Austrian and Scotch Pine, Norway and Colorado Spruce, Balsam Fir.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth to be Branched from the Ground: Prunus Pisardii, Hemlocks, White Pine, Arbor-vitae.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit: Carolina Poplar, Balsam Fir, Pyramidalis Arbor-vitae.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations: American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars and Willows.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls or Poor Soils: Silver Leaf Maples and Poplars.

Best Trees for Windbreaks: Norway and White Spruce, Scotch and White Pine, Carolina Poplar and Silver Maple.

Flowering Trees: Judas Trees, White and Purple Fringe Trees, Lindens, Horse Chestnut and Catalpas.

Cut-Leaved Trees: Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Weir's Cut-Leaf Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees: Purple-Leaf Birch, Plum, Purple Norway Maple.

Ash. (American White.) M. A rapid growing native tree, valuable for planting along streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Birch, White. Beautiful native tree, often growing 80 feet tall. Its fine white bark and slender dark-brown branches make it very conspicuous and attractive.

Box Elder. A fine, rapid-growing tree, with handsome, light-green pinated foliage and spreading head; very hardy.

Catalpa Speciosa. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white flowers appearing late in

July. Because of its quick, straight growth, it is a favorite tree for commercial planting, for posts, telephone poles, railroad ties, etc. Many plantations of these are now growing.

Elm, American White. The grandest of all North American forest trees. Its wide, arched top and very large form, easily distinguish it. It grows to immense size and for street, park or lawn planting, nothing is better. It is long-lived and will stand the smoke of cities without injury. No tree is more beautiful or more satisfactory.

Fringe, Purple. Very conspicuous in mid-summer, when veiled with a thick mist of dusty purple flowers, so light as to simulate wreaths of smoke. This is sometimes called "Smoke Tree."

American Linden. A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. Valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

Nothing will add so much to the value and Beauty of your property as shade trees will.



Catalpa Speciosa.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Continued

Maple, Silver Leaf. A rapid-growing, soft wooded tree, that is probably planted more largely in the Central States than any other. It attains great size and is very ornamental. Recommended for street, park, lawn and cemetery use. Where quick shade is wanted, nothing is better than Silver-Leaf Maple and Carolina Poplar.

Maple, Norway. The finest of all Maples. It is hardy, though slower growing than Silver-Leaf Maple. It makes a massive tree of spreading, rounded form, with deep green and very dense foliage. For ornamental planting nothing is better.

Maple, Sugar. Similar to Norway Maple, though hardly as symmetrical in growth, and obtains greater height. The native Sugar Maple orchards are gradually disappearing and the planting of Hard Maple takes its place, and many Hard Maple groves are now being started.

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering. This blooms in early spring, exhaling a most delightful fragrance from its masses of double pink flowers.

Mountain Ash. Very hardy and handsome, with fine clusters of scarlet berries hanging on the trees in the winter; a beautiful tree for the lawn.

Carolina Poplar. Takes front rank among best of poplars. It is the most rapid grower among shade trees. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical appearance. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. Its roots penetrate the hardest soil;



American White Elm.

it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Its leaves are large and stay green till quite late in the fall.

Black Locust. A native tree, of large size; rapid growth; is being largely planted for timber; it is also quite ornamental. The flowers are in long racemes white or yellowish, fragrant. Blooms in June.

Weeping Ornamental Trees

Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping. Erect, stately, rapid-growing tree, with long, slender, pendant



Teas Weeping Mulberry.

branches, delicately cut leaves and silvery white trunk; especially fine when near evergreens; hardy; the most elegant weeping tree on the list.

Elm, Camperdown, Weeping. A vigorous grower; leaves large, dark green and glossy, covering tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable as an ornamental.

Mountain Ash, European Weeping. A strong grower; remarkably pendant; perfectly hardy; succeeds admirably on prairie soil.

Catalpa Bungei, or Umbrella Tree. This beautiful lawn tree is of dwarf habit, growing from 5 to 8 feet, and is of Chinese origin. Its perfect symmetry of growth and compact spreading head of large glossy-green leaves, 7 inches long by 6 inches wide, give it a decidedly tropical appearance, enabling it also to stand out in striking contrast with all other lawn trees. It takes on the umbrella shape naturally and requires no trimming. We make a specialty of these trees. Hardest ornamental tree grown.

Tras? Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender branches drooping to the ground, paralleled to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.

Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping. One of the very finest weepers, but stock upon which it is usually budded is not perfectly hardy in exposed situations.

Evergreens

Arbor-vitae, American. This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very easily transplanted, few plants failing, if properly handled. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is never planted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other grounds.

Arbor-Vitae Pyramidalis. A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; is much better than the Irish Juniper and grows in a perfect column. Largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is perhaps the most valuable Arbor-vitae in cultivation.

Balsam Fir. A handsome, compact, erect, pointed tree, with short, soft leaves which are dark green above, silvery beneath; a good grower.

Pine, Austrian or Black. A remarkably robust hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, dark



CONIFEROUS TREES IN NURSERY

green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Pine, Scotch. One of the most rapid growers while young, one of the best for shelter planting in the West. It will make the best windbreak in the least time of any. It is a very valuable species.

Pine, White. One of the best evergreens. The foliage is a warm, light green, often with a bluish tinge. The leaves, in fives, are three to four inches long, soft and delicately fragrant. It does not grow as rapidly the first few years as some, but after being planted eight or ten years, it is the most rapid grower of all our evergreens.

Spruce, Colorado Blue. This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, and during a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, stood in exposed situations uninjured. One of the hardiest evergreens and the most beautiful in color and outline. "This is the king of spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies."

Spruce, Norway. A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. one of the best evergreens for windbreaks.



Evergreens are Always Popular.

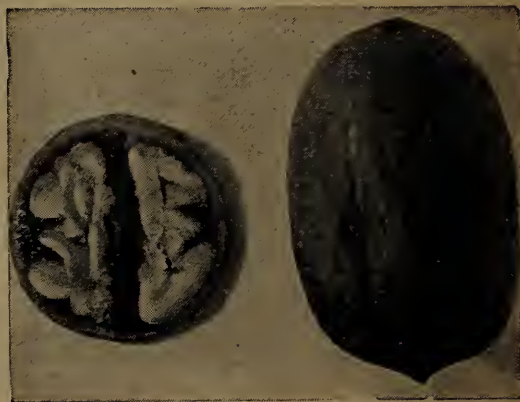
Nut Trees

Butternut. A native American nut, closely related to the black walnut. The nuts, however, are much richer in flavor, with a hard, rough shell about twice as long as wide.

Chestnut, American Sweet. The well-known variety. A stately tree, with spreading head; when in full bloom one of the handsomest trees; produces a quantity of edible nuts.

Pecan. Northern paper-shell pecans are vastly superior to the old-fashioned kinds or the common wild variety. Shell is thin enough to crush between the fingers. Very prolific, hardy and a nut that it pays to grow.

Persimmon. This is a native American tree which is greatly relished for the luscious fruits which ripen after frost. The Japanese type produces fruit of much larger size than the American kinds, and which have a greater market value.



Pecans Make Excellent Shade Trees.

Walnut, Black. Valuable for nuts and timber. It is hardy and succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil. Too well known for long description.

Suggestions to Planters

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given the stock after it is received by planters. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. As soon as received, it should be heeled in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but few at a time. One hour of exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top.

In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod, the holes should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Remove all label wire from trees, that it may not cut the branches. As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather.

No grass or grain crops should be raised among the fruit trees until they have attained bearing size.

If the trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in the cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack.

"Heeling in" stock received in the fall: To insure success, you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner:

Choose a dry spot, where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then water thoroughly. Finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are fully covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

Fall planting is advised, however, instead of "heeling in," for experience has demonstrated that not one in ten succeeds in heeling in.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart
Standard Pears.....	25 feet apart
Dwarf Pears.....	10 feet apart
Standard Cherries.....	15 feet apart
Plums, Peaches, Apricots.....	15 feet apart
Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries	
Rhubarb	4 feet apart
Quinces and Grapes.....	10 feet apart
Asparagus	18 in. apart

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between plants.

NUMBER OF TREES SUFFICIENT TO PLANT AN ACRE

1 by 1	43,560
2 by 2	10,890
3 by 3	4,840
4 by 4	2,722
5 by 5	1,742
6 by 6	1,210
7 by 7	888
8 by 8	680
9 by 9	537
10 by 10	435
11 by 11	360
12 by 12	302
13 by 13	257
14 by 14	222
15 by 15	193
16 by 16	170
17 by 17	150
18 by 18	134
19 by 19	120
20 by 20	108
25 by 25	69
30 by 30	48

WHEN TO SPRAY

Apple Trees: For prevention of leaf blight, spraying with bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal carbonate of copper as soon as the leaves are full grown. To destroy aphid or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Paris green or London purple, 1/4 pound in forty or fifty gallons of water, soon after the blossoms fall, and again two weeks later. To destroy web worm spray with London purple or kerosene emulsion from August 1st to 10th, or as soon as pests appear. This application should be made during the middle of the day when the worms are out of their webs and feeding on the leaves.

Cherries: Treatment same as recommended for the apple.

WHEN TO SPRAY—Continued

Pears: The pear slug can easily be destroyed by spraying with Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water, or with kerosene emulsion, as soon as the slug begins operations. Pear and quince blight can be destroyed by spraying with bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated same as recommended for apple trees.

Plums: Destroy the aphids with kerosene emulsion and a fine-spray nozzle. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying with 3 ounces Paris green to 40 gallons of water. First application should be made as soon as blossoms have fallen, and repeat at intervals of a week or ten days. Four applications should be sufficient. Other enemies of the plum will be destroyed by this method, but in all cases be particular to keep the poison water constantly stirred.

Peaches: If attacked by the black peach aphid, spray with kerosene emulsion. The plum curculio frequently attacks the peach, in which case spray with Paris green, 2 ounces to 50 gallons of water. Be sure to keep it well stirred and use with caution. Never use London Purple on peach trees.

For Grape Rot and Mildew: Use bordeaux mixture.

Currants and Gooseberries: To destroy the worms, spray with powdered Hellebore one ounce to three gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. To destroy the yellow aphids, spray with kerosene emulsion early in the season. To prevent mildew use one-half ounce potassium to one gallon of water.

SPRAYING FORMULAS

Kerosene Emulsion: In making kerosene emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure and follow the correct method. Dissolve in two quarts of water, one quart of soft soap or one-fourth pound of hard soap by heating to the boiling point, then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water, or about fourteen times as much water as kerosene. The kerosene emulsion is successful for destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as varieties of plant lice.

Bordeaux Mixture: Six pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water. In another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slaked in six gallons of water; after the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add ten gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. In straining the mixture, reject all of the lime sediment, using only the clear liquid. Strain the whitewash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

Copper Sulphate Solution: Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. Use for fungous diseases.

Paris Green: Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons; if this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of 4 ounces of arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. Use for insects which chew.

Hellebore: Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water 3 gallons; apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenate, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. Use for insects which chew. Can also be used dry by dusting on plants.

London Purple: This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly valuable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach trees unless considerable lime is added. Use for insects which chew.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt: Stone lime, 15 to 30 pounds; flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds; salt, 15 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Slake the lime in a small quantity of hot water, gradually adding and thoroughly stirring in the sulphur. Dilute the mixture with 12 gallons of water, and boil in an iron kettle or cook by steam in a covered tank or barrel for one and one-half hours. Then add salt, continuing the boiling for one-half hour more. Fill vessel up with water to the required 50 gallons. Strain wash through a fine mesh strainer and apply hot. In using an iron kettle, keep the mixture vigorously boiling and thoroughly stirred to prevent caking and burning of materials. Wash cooked by steam is more easily prepared and better made. Apply wash just as the buds begin to swell in the spring. Cover all parts of the tree with a heavy coat of the wash. The wash seems best adapted to orchardists who have not yet learned to use petroleum with safety or afraid that their trees are beginning to show injury from the oil, or will not stand many more applications of it. It is especially recommended for the treatment of peach trees. It is believed that the substitution of one and one-half pounds of blue vitriol dissolved in hot water for the salt results in quicker acting wash. This formula is known as the Oregon wash. Use for scale and fungous diseases.

Any of the agricultural experiment stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

Garden Seeds



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans.

SCHELLS ~QUALITY~ SEEDS

Beans

GREEN POD VARIETIES

Burpee's Stringless. A valuable addition to the green podded sorts; extra early, round fleshy pods; very brittle and almost entirely stringless and without doubt the best green podded bean known.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. An early snap short variety, producing edible pods forty days after germination.

YELLOW POD VARIETIES

Dwarf Black Wax. Known in many localities as Butter Beans. A very superior snap-short, ripening first among the earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish white, fine flavor.

Improved Golden Wax. The pods are large, Golden Wax; very large, long, tender, beautiful rich golden wax color.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. It is as early as the long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a stringless and of a fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax, and out-yields it by far. We recommend it highly, both for private and market garden.

BUSH LIMA

Burpee's Bush Lima. It is the true bush form of the old Large Lima Pole Beans. It grows vigorously to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, forming a circular bush two to two and a half feet in diameter, yielding from fifty to one hundred pods similar to those grown on the Large White Pole Lima.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The new Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or pole, is compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common bush beans.

POLE OR RUNNING

Lazy Wife. This sort is very popular. As its name indicates, a handful of choice, stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad,

thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good dry bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or on corn.

Kentucky Wonder. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen.

Large White Lima or Butter. Rich and finest flavor, and estimated to be the best late pole bean.



Burpee's Stringless Beans.



Detroit Dark Red Beets.

Beets

Crosby's Egyptian. A very early turnip shape variety. Has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

Early Blood Red Turnip. Here we have the old standard, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteaders.

Detroit Dark Red. A choice strain of dark red turnip beet; fine shape, smooth roots, small tops, very tender and sweet.

FOR STOCK FEEDING

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel....A particularly fine stock of Mangel. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular shape.



Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Cabbage

EARLY POINTED HEAD VARIETY.

True Jersey Wakefield. This is an admirable sort, and is very good for the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks.

EARLY FLAT HEAD VARIETY.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun, and it produces very fine heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety and one of the very best to keep.

Sure Head. Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head.

**Order Seeds Early
Have them Ready to
Plant**

Carrots

Ox Heart or Guerande. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck, and of a most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of a fine quality and very productive.

Danver's Half Long. A decided acquisition to the Half Long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for stock-breeders, and valuable to the market gardener.

Raise Your Own Vegetables

Solve the H. C. L.



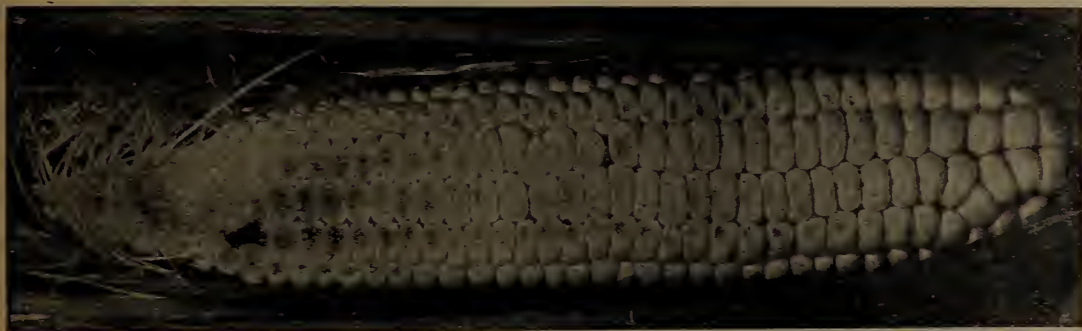
Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Celery

Golden Self-Blanching. The plant is of a beautiful appearance, of close habit, and compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks, the ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of

delicate flavor surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this variety is selected with special care in France. It is the strain for market gardeners, also for family garden.

Sweet Corn



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.

Golden Bantam (New.) The stalks are vigorous and strong, grow about 4 feet high and produce 3 to 4 fine eight-rowed ears 6 to 8 inches long. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of Sweet Corn, and is less apt to be bothered by worms.

Early Minnesota. This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

Stowell's Evergreen... This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners

for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition. This variety, with one or two of the early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden.

Country Gentleman. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman corn is its delicious quality; it is, without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn.



Early Cluster Cucumber

Cucumbers

Early White Spine. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.

Early Cluster. A very popular cucumber, producing its fruit in clusters near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored.



Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce.



Hansen Lettuce.

Lettuce

Grand Rapids. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright, and forms a loose head or cluster of large, yellowish green leaves, slightly cramped and blistered, and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

Black Seeded Simpson. The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly, and being of a light green color, the variety is much liked by market gardeners for forcing.

Early Curled Simpson. One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All of the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head.

Hanson. The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the

outer leaves; heads weigh two and a half to three pounds, and measure about one and one-fourth feet in diameter. Color green outside and white within; free from any bitter unpleasant taste,

Mustard

White English. Best for salads and medicinal purposes.

Giant Curled or Chinese. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard; flavor sweet and pungent.

Parsnips

Sugar or Hollow Crowned. The best for table use; a vegetable of merit easily raised, and of great productiveness.

Muskmelons

The Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval shape, averaging from four and one-half to five inches in length, of a delicious flavor, very fine and smooth grained, flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. The seed we offer is grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and can be relied on for both purity and vitality. The accompanying cut, made from a photograph, will show the true type of the genuine Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Be sure and include it in your order.

Extra Early Hackensack. By careful selection and improvement carried on for several years this strain has been developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier.

BURREL'S GEM

This variety has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness and flavor that can hardly be surpassed. The flesh is 1½ to 2 inches thick, the rind is heavily netted, slightly ribbed, and very thin. The melons grow to an average size of six inches in length and 4½ inches in diameter, weight about 2 pounds apiece.

We recommend this new melon very highly and encourage extensive planting.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe



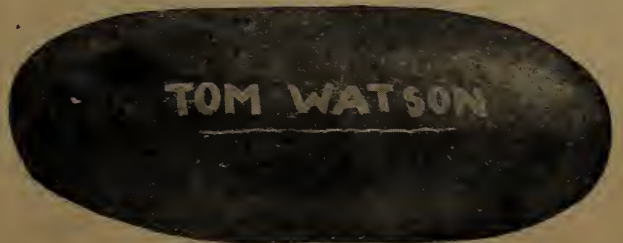
Field of Tom Watson Watermelon.

Watermelons

Tom Watson. In the last few years this melon has become immensely popular. The average size fruit of this variety reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches long and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a dark mottled green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping long distances. For the home or for the market garden or for shipping it is a money-maker for the growers. The seed we offer is of the very best strain.

Kleckley's Sweet. Large, oblong melon, twenty inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being

only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart which does not crack open when ripe.



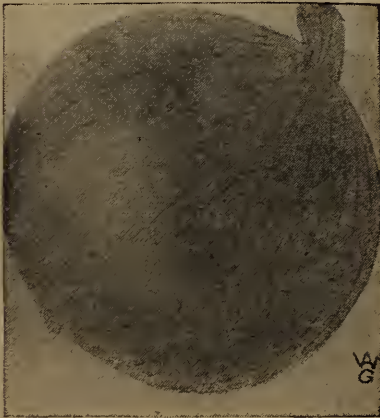


Prizetaker Onion

Onions

Yellow Globe Danvers. A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and mild flavor, skin brownish yellow.

Prizetaker. This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions which are annually imported into the United States from Spain. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from three to three and three-fourths pounds each. The outside skin is of a



Yellow Globe Danver's Onion.

rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, sweet and mild.

Large Red Wethersfield. The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large deep red, thick nearly round, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well.

Southport White Globe. Field abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, grained and of fine flavor.

Peas

EARLY VARIETIES

American Wonder. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination.

Premium Gem. An improvement on the Little Gem, being larger and more productive. Early in maturing; very luscious in flavor. Highly recommended. Try it.



Alaska. A variety of remarkable earliness and hardiness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height two feet. The color of the dried peas is green. It ripens evenly; one picking will clean off the crop.

First and Best. This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy smooth seed variety. Not quite as early as Alaska, but great improvement over its parent, old Philadelphia Extra Early.

SECOND EARLY VARIETY.

Telephone. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality and excellent, sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six or eight large, delicious peas; height four and one-half feet.

Solve the H. C. L.

There's both pleasure and profit in the
Back Yard Garden



Chinese Giant Pepper.

Peppers

Large Bell or Bull Nose. A very large pepper of square shape, mild, thick and hard. Suitable for stuffing and for mixing pickles. It is less pungent than other sorts, and notwithstanding its size, is one of the earliest.

Chinese Giant. One of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful rich glossy-red color and mild flavor, all lead us to recommend it very highly.

Pumpkins

Large Cheese. A popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened, the diameter being two or three times more than the length. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality, excellent flavor; good keeper.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a creamy white color, and has an excellent flavor; good keeper.

Kentucky Field. A large variety, producing pumpkins in abundance. Has thick meat of fine quality. Very suitable for canners' use.

**Tasty Vegetables
Can Only be
Grown from
Good, Fresh Seed
of Known Quality.
Our Seeds will
Please You.**

Radishes

ROUND EARLY VARIETIES.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small round, red turnip-shaped radish, with a small top, and of very quick growth. A very early variety deserving general cultivation on account of its crisp and tender qualities.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. A beautiful variety; deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety.

French Breakfast. A medium sized radish, olive shaped, with small top; of quick growth; very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white.

LONG RED VARIETIES.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top, Improved. This is undoubtedly one of the best standard varieties for private garden and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color, bright scarlet.

New White Icicle. Long, slender, pure white. Very early; much the earliest and finest long white. It is ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Roots pure snow white, 4 inches in length and one-half inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully 6 inches long and one inch in diameter.

**Send Your Order
Today**



White Icicle Radish.



Earliana Tomatoes.

Squash

Golden Summer Crookneck. A small crook-necked summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered warty excrescences. Very early, productive and excellent flavor.

Early White Bush. This is the well known white Patty-pan squash; the earliest to mature; very productive; light cream colored.

Warty Hubbard. This is one of the best in quality of all winter sorts, is attractive on the market and a ready seller. Very hard shell, which insures long-keeping qualities. It is considered an improvement on the old type of Hubbard on account of its warted skin.

Tomatoes

Earliana. The earliest large, smooth red tomato. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts.

Ponderosa. This is rapidly becoming the most popular variety for home gardening. The fruits grow to enormous size and are extra fine for slicing. If you want some real large tomatoes, plant Ponderosa.

Stone. It ripens for main crops; is very large. It has a brilliant dark glossy-red color; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed as the name indicates; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper, not subject to rot.

Flower Seed

Nasturtium. These will always be valuable summer flowering plants. They flower better, however, in a poor, rocky soil, as a rich one has a tendency to make them "run to leaf." The "Tom Thumb" varieties are splendid bedding sorts.

SWEET PEAS.

New Spencer. Mixed. Nothing better in mixture of varieties and should not be compared with ordinary mixtures on the market. We mix in all our named varieties.

We carry a complete line of flower seed.

Anthony, Kansas, 3-24-1919.

Wm. F. Shell,
Wichita Kansas.

Dear Sir: The trees and strawberry plants were received all right. Thanks.

Very truly yours,
EMMA L. HENRY.

Bradley, Okla., 3-6-1919.

Wichita Nursery Co.
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me your catalogue and your best prices on fruit trees and berries, I bought a bill from you at Blacker last year and they gave good satisfaction. It is getting late in the season so please be prompt in sending your catalog and oblige.

Respectfully,
PAUL DELORVIN.



Schell's Lawn Grass Seed

SCHELLS IMPERIAL GRASS SEED MIXTURE

Schell's Imperial Grass Seed Mixture. An especially hardy lawn grass of fine even texture. Experiments have shown lawns from this seed capable of withstanding drought and growing in all kinds of soils. This combination, secured by mixing "high test" lawn seed will give an emerald green color, a color long sought for by seedmen and landscape gardeners. Adapted for open lawns, country landscapes, city parkings, etc.

SCHELL'S MEADOW PARK LAWN SEED

Schell's Meadow Park Lawn Seed. A dark green grass of medium texture. Hardy and capable of withstanding extremes of moisture or drought. A superb mixture for large landscapes, parks and for large expanses, which will not require frequent cutting. Good for back yard planting.

Lawton, Okla., 3-27-19.
Wichita Nurseries and Seed Co.

Enclosed find P. O. for \$1.75 in payment for the 100 strawberry plants received this a. m.

I want to thank you gentlemen for "service" that you gave me on these plants and you may rest assured that any word that I may say to any of my friends in regards to your firm will be nothing but the highest praise. I hope that I may be of some service to you in this community.

Thanking you again, I remain, yours,
E. T. CLAPP.

El Campo, Texas, Jan. 11th, 1919.
Wichita Nursery Co.
Wichita, Kansas.

Gentlemen:

I am writing to find out if you are in the Nursery business? I am in the market for some sweet maple trees, to plant for shade and ornamental trees. I want good size trees, not too old to transplant. I bought some trees of that kind a few years ago and they have done well here in Texas. I bought the same from your Nursery at Wichita, Kansas. I hope to hear from you by return mail.

I am yours truly,
CARL FISK.

Montrose, Ark., 11-14-1919.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your catalogue of Nursery Stock and price list.

I ordered several plants from you late last spring they did fine.

Yours,
A. L. LEE.

Beverly, Kan., Mar. 3, 1919.

Dear Sir:—Please send by return mail your latest catalogue and price list of fruit trees.

I received a small shipment from you three years ago. How does your stock on hand compare with that of three years ago? It was good and the trees are doing fine, some had apples last year.

Yours truly,
C. C. PHILLIPS.

Address, C. C. Phillips, Tescott, Kansas.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 18, 1919.

Wichita Nurseries,

Dear Sir:

Received the trees you sent me and am well pleased with them... They sure are nice trees. Will do all I can to boost your nursery in this section.

Yours truly,
R. F. TRAUB.



Beautify Your Home With Schell's Ornamental Shrubs, Trees and Flowers



MAKE your homes "REAL HOMES," by giving some attention to the ornamentation of the grounds. You enhance the value of your property and make your home a nicer place to live in by systematic landscape planting. Our landscape department, consisting of Graduate Landscape Architects, who have had a great deal of practical experience all over this country, is placed at your disposal. We have large quantities of unexcelled Shrubs, Single Specimen Trees, Shapely Growing Hedges and other Beautiful Plants and Flowers. You can make your home a factor of admiration to yourself and to the community by co-operating with our Landscape Department.

REMARKABLE OFFER — READ THIS

We will furnish you these landscape planting plans **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE**. You cannot afford to miss this rare opportunity. Address

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

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SUPERIOR
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**Wichita Nurseries and
Seed House**

Wichita

Kansas